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is it apparent to the average man that there is any particular difference between a "doctrine and a disputed question of principle." So far as I have been able to consult lexicographers there appears to be little difference between the import or definition of the two words.

I concur fully in the sentiment expressed by the President of the American Peace Society at Mohonk that the defeat of the arbitration treaty was a "blessing in disguise." I think that defeat opened the way for a more practical and effective discussion of the whole subject than it has heretofore received before the largest audience. It presented a scheme of arbitration in the form of actual governmental action in a definite and written form, and the body of thinking people as a whole are now considering the matter, not as a theory, not as a dream, not as a condition, to be looked forward to in the far off future, to exist about the time of the opening of the millennium, but as an advance in international dealings to be actually realized long, long before the occurrence of that epoch; in short, as a thing to be done, so to speak, now. My own experience since the treaty came up for discussion has led me to believe that there still exists a great need for practical and serious discussion; indeed I found in one society composed of educated men a striking unwillingness to believe that arbitration was practical or desirable through a permanent treaty, and that too under circumstances of decided disappointment, for I had expected an almost unanimous concurrence in my own moderate view. I rejoice therefore that the present conditions are so favorable to a temperate and thorough and learned discussion of the whole subject, and that too before people whose attention has been attracted to a proposition for practical action.

It has not been my fortune to read the full proceedings of the Mohonk Conference or of that at Hamburg but the reports which the *ADVOCATE* has presented, indicate a disposition on the part of our friends to resume the discussion with most excellent temper, with greater earnestness, and, may I add, in the most temperate manner.

I rejoice greatly in this resolution passed at the Hamburg Conference:

"In common with the Interparliamentary Conference, it rejoices that responsible statesmen of two of the greatest powers of the world, the United States of America and Great Britain, have, by the project of a treaty which they had adopted, admitted the possibility of binding their respective countries by a permanent treaty of arbitration. It trusts that their example will be fruitful."

Here is a recognition of the great advance in the progress of our cause which that treaty marks. I do not think the friends of arbitration at large recognize the value of the act itself, even though it did not become a reality.

The sky is indeed very bright, there is hope every-

where; there is no room for discouragement. I do not think there has been even a "temporary check."

To the onward movements the American Peace Society is making its appropriate contributions, and not the least is its issue of a new translation of Kant's famous, but heretofore little read essay; now it is accessible to any who care to know the whole subject. Look at it now but one hundred and two years old, and note the advance. It has been called "a dream." But Kant says:

"It is a *practical task* whose solution will be gradually worked out. The goal will be gradually approached, and let us hope, because of the general progress of human society, that the day of its coming is drawing near." Permanent arbitration is involved in the "dream," and that doubtless is soon to be a fact.

NEW YORK CITY.

#### ADDRESS TO THE NATIONS OF THE FAR EAST.

The Baroness von Suttner, president of the Austrian Peace Society, and Mr. Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross Society, recently addressed the following letter to the Nations of the Far East, in the name of the friends of peace of the West:

"We Europeans who are engaged in an effort for the abolition of war address ourselves, by means of this letter, to the Asiatics of all races, nations, religions and opinions, to ask of them to labor with us in a brotherly spirit for the promotion of peace throughout the whole world.

Our so called European civilization came to us from the East. You were many centuries ahead of us. First of all we are compelled to admit, and we make the confession with profound regret, that during many centuries our European ancestors too often behaved themselves like barbarians towards the ancestors of the peoples of the Orient. Instead of profiting by your ancient civilizations and inviting you to advance in the pathway of a wise and peaceful progress, they unjustly despised your religions, your laws, your traditions, and often showed themselves avaricious and cruel. We ask you to forget and forgive this conduct, inseparable as it was from *the reign of violence* which, even up to the present day unfortunately, has governed the world.

But a new era is opening. The friends of peace are making a united effort to bring in the reign of peace and of justice. We desire to secure the coöperation of all generous spirits and thoughtful minds. It is for this purpose that we come to you and ask you to give us your hand. We are *peacemakers*. In coming to you we wish to be known by no other title than this, for it is sublime.

We ourselves belong to all sorts of nations, races, religions and schools of thought. Our sole aim is to try to put an end to wars, which everywhere cause so much misfortune and ruin. We desire to see concluded as soon as possible permanent arbitration treaties between all the nations of the globe. In the meantime, we believe that it is as natural and as easy to refer a dispute between two nations to an international arbitration tribunal as it is to submit to an impartial judge a difference between two individuals who cannot agree.

A fraternal understanding between the nations will augment the prosperity of all.

When these truths are better understood, wars will become much less frequent, more difficult and finally impossible. And this is what we desire to bring about.

To-day the Sovereigns of Europe do not wish war. In the governments and in the parliaments we have friends who think as we do and are promoting our cause. Peace and Arbitration Associations have been formed in almost all parts of Europe and America. The International Peace League, which demands the abolition of war, is promulgating among all classes of society pacific ideas and laboring for their realization.

Peoples of the East and of the Far East, we make our appeal to you all, and earnestly entreat you to create in your countries peace associations like ours, with which we may correspond, that these ideas may be disseminated in your lands also through your coöperation with us toward the same end, the good of humanity. Any associations which you may form will have entire freedom of action. They will be united with ours by a simple bond of friendship.

We appeal to the sovereigns, to the great dignitaries, to those who govern and to those who administer justice, to the aged and venerable whose wisdom guides the rising generation, to the educated, to physicians, to poets and to all the noble spirits of the lands of the Rising Sun,—that they may all respond favorably to our fraternal appeal and give us their valuable coöperation, their sympathy and their support.

In this work which concerns the whole of humanity, all nations and races ought to aid one another. Peoples of the East, it is your right and your duty to share in the general effort that is now actually being made to establish fraternity over the whole earth. We ought all to take part therein, in the spirit of benevolence, kindness and love of humanity; with wisdom and mutual forbearance; we ought to have your thoughts and you ours; we ought to have a community of efforts for the extinction of national hatreds and for the setting up of universal justice.

AUGUST, 1897.

#### PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The writer is an American who has lately returned to this country from a tour around the world. He has been so deeply impressed with the power and possibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race, that it has lain on his heart and conscience to do whatever he can to bring about a more cordial feeling between the people of his own country and the people of this great British Empire: to the end that there may be as complete a co-operation as possible in the accomplishment of a great providential purpose, which is evidently especially laid upon our race: namely, the civilizing and Christianizing of heathen nations. We cannot but regret the temporary delay of an Arbitration Treaty as one of the first great steps in the binding together of two nations in one common motive. To hasten the adoption of a treaty, as well as to accomplish what is suggested above, the writer feels that it would be wise to initiate some practical measures which would make plain to Americans the cordial regard and the sincere desire for friendly relations which he believes truly exists throughout the British nation.

If no better way can be found, he would suggest the

formation of a Society or Committee to be called, perhaps, The Anglo-American Committee, this Committee to be in correspondence with a similar Committee in America. This Committee in Great Britain might be wisely composed of representative men from the various classes of society: the church, the state, the bar; the universities and schools, the press, the educational, scientific and commercial societies. In this way the State, so far as it felt authorised to act, could show its goodwill; the Bar could co-operate with our lawyers; the Universities and Schools could meet the complaint of the British people that the education of the American youth, particularly in history, is prejudicial to the mother country; the Press could be a great factor on both sides of the ocean, and co-operate in order to get at the exact truth as regards any question or strained relations which might arise between the two countries; the scientific and commercial societies, with the same co-operation, could teach the peoples of both lands more accurately than heretofore the geographical and the commercial relations of the two great empires, and encourage by mutual visits a spirited inquiry amongst the masses of both lands. It would also be most useful if the representatives of labor in both countries could have representatives on this Committee in order to gain intelligence that would be of mutual advantage.

Unless there were some practical work which could and *would* be done by such an organization, there would be no use in suggesting its institution. The writer has reason to believe that he speaks not only his own thoughts, but those of many others, in making these suggestions. Aside from any sentimental considerations, it would be a most benevolent accomplishment if one could save a tithe of the money which is lost to both nations during periods of misunderstandings and strained relations.

Commending these thoughts to the most serious consideration of the patriots of both lands, correspondence is invited on this important subject.

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#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The ceremonies of the Jubilee have deeply impressed the world, not least the American people. The sentiments of respect and even affection for the Queen have deepened and broadened across the water until, as our Special Ambassador, Mr. Reid, has said, we consider ourselves as one family, and our differences are merely family jars. This is the strength of any appeal to the American people. The might and power of the Empire has duly impressed the nations, but the morning's mail from Africa and Asia and other parts of the world must make every thoughtful Briton consider the dangers present and future which surround this vast empire, and the necessity for the most friendly relations among all those who can claim a common origin. The dangers are sudden and come from unexpected quarters, as perhaps can be illustrated by the open secret that the proposed Arbitration Treaty is said to have been killed in the American Congress by a member of the British Parliament.

Can anything be done beyond mere platitudes, appeals